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# CET4

## 大学英语四级考试



# 历年真题 详解

**决战新题型冲刺710**

**突破四级技巧+实力**



化学工业出版社

# CET4 大学英语四级考试 (新题型) 历年真题详解

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· 北 京 ·

本书对 2006.6~2010.6 近五年的四级真题进行了整理和详解,并根据最新的大学英语四级(新题型)考试大纲对 2006.6~2007.6 的快速阅读进行了改编,由原来的判断题改为选择题,同时将部分听力长对话、复合式听写、造词填空、翻译等进行了适当改编。本书的特色为作文、听力、阅读、翻译等部分都分别给出解题技巧。此外,本书的试题解析独具匠心、面面俱到,包括写作参考范文、听力原文解读、阅读文章结构分析和原文翻译。听力部分的语速和发音完全与国家英语四级考试一致,有助于学生掌握四级备考技巧和把握命题规律,适合学生进行自主学习。

本书特别适合参加国家英语四级备考的学生,同时也是教师课堂讲解的理想参考用书。

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# 前言

为了满足高校学生英语学习和参加全国大学英语四级考试的需要,本书严格按照2006年6月改革后的《大学英语四级考试大纲》编写,全面解读英语四级新题型。与原来的英语四级考试相比,新的大纲有很多变化,首先,考试时间由原来的120分钟改为140分钟;其次,从题型上来看,听力、阅读部分比重加大,增加了快速阅读、翻译,删除了原来的词汇选择题。此外,试题难度有所增加,710分新题型更注重对学生综合能力的检测。

本书第一部分收集了2006.6~2010.6的10套英语四级考试真题,并对2006.6~2007.6的英语四级真题快速阅读、听力长对话、复合式听写、造词填空、翻译等部分做了改进。第二部分对试题做了详细全面的考点分析和解析,其中包括写作参考范文、听力原文解读和阅读文章翻译。语言简洁、精辟,内容丰富,同时在讲解中注重解题思路和答题技巧,使考生能充分了解大纲的要求。本书的详解也为读者节省了不少查字典的时间,实为一本不错的英语四级备考书。

本书另配有真题听力MP3,对参加大学英语四级考试的考生在听力方面的提高有很大帮助。MP3文件可发送邮件至 [cipedu@163.com](mailto:cipedu@163.com) 免费索取。

本书由以下人员完成编写:韩猛,刘娜娜,王军霞,王永娟,王婷,由锋,阎博,车勇鹤,董英,胡倩琳。希望考生们从本书中获益,在英语四级考试中取得好成绩!

由于时间仓促,不足之处,在所难免,敬请读者批评指正。

编者

2010年12月

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- ④ 2010 年 6 月大学英语四级考试真题 (新题型)

# 2006 年 6 月大学英语四级考试

## 真题与预测 (新题型)

### Part I Writing (30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a poster recruiting volunteers. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below.

1. 校学生会将组织一次暑假志愿活动, 现招募志愿者
2. 本次志愿活动的目的、活动安排等
3. 报名条件及联系方式

**Volunteers Needed**

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### Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)(15 minutes)

**Directions:** In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly. For questions 1-7, choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). For questions 8-10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

#### Time off

American workers are saying they need a break. As their number of hours clocked on the job has crept higher, more time off has become a bigger priority. In the past few years, human resources experts say time off has consistently placed among the top three employee concerns, along with compensation and staffing levels, whereas it used to be farther down the list. In a Salary.com poll taken online in November 2004, 39% of workers said if given the choice, they would choose time off over the equivalent in additional base salary. Of course, most of the 4 600 respondents are still opting for the bigger paycheck, but the desire for time off is up almost 20% from just three years ago when Salary.com conducted a similar poll.

The reasons for this shift are many and varied. Some have to do with the way a new generation is thinking about work, while others are driven by how companies are responding to recent economic pressures.

#### A New Generation

The results may in part represent the needs of a new breed of workers. The average American is working one month (160 hours) more each year than a generation ago. According to recruiting and human capital management expert John Sumser, younger workers work for meaning first and

money second. He goes on to warn employers that these are the people who are the foundation for the next workforce and they may not buy the existing paradigm (范例). A study released in late 2004 by the New York-based Families and Work Institute concludes that the new brand of young workers is rejecting the work-centric style of their parents' generation. The study, which examines changes in the workforce over the past 25 years, found that younger workers are more likely to be "family-centric" or "dual-centric" (with equal priorities on both career and family) rather than "work-centric" when compared to members of the Boomer Generation.

### **September 11th and the End of the Roaring Nineties**

The impact of the terrorist attacks of September 11th cut across all age groups of the workforce. We collectively entered a new era, reevaluating life's priorities and making changes in our attitude toward time spent at work versus hobbies and family. "I started looking at things completely differently. I've been far less willing to put in the 14-hour days necessary to get noticed and climb the corporate ladder," said Tony Jackson, a 43-year-old employee of a New York City-based financial services company. "Frankly, I can't see that changing."

Even before September 11th, some experts say the slow shift in worker attitudes was already underway due to the end of the roaring 1990's, when hours were long and significant personal wealth was created. For those who fared well financially, some opted for careers of contract work where they could call more of the shots pertaining to (与……有关的) time off, or new occupations with greater personal rewards. For others, even if their bank accounts were not spilling over from America's economic heyday (全盛时期), their own energy had been depleted due to unrelenting (毫不松懈的) years of work hours and high stress. They were ready for something less taxing.

Families and Work Institute President and co-founder Ellen Galinsky agrees. She says the Salary.com poll numbers show evidence of an increase in need for time off and a shift in thinking due to the fact that workers have been pushed to their limit in recent years. "This new generation of workers is at the edge of how long they can work. It just feels like too much. They are not slackers (懒虫); they just don't want more," says Galinsky.

### **Monetary Needs Less Intense Due to Dual Income Households**

"We've decided we prefer to have more time to ourselves," says Carol Kornhaber, a New England software programmer in her late twenties. Kornhaber and her husband are both working but have sought out jobs where they are not pressed to put in long hours. Instead, they have insisted upon eight-hour days and having enough vacation time to travel, a major interest they share. Financial pressures are eased by both of them working and keeping a careful watch on their expenses. "We are lucky in a lot of ways to have found bosses who understand our needs."

### **Burnout**

Trying to squeeze more productivity out of workers may be nothing new, but it has become particularly acute in recent years. This has been due in large measure to recession-induced layoffs and other trends such as the rising cost of healthcare benefits. After a layoff, workers who remain behind are often asked to pick up most or even all the load of the people who were let go, requiring more and more hours at the office. As new corporate initiatives are planned, the inverse is also true. As Sumser observes, "the additional workload, which runs across the economy from the office worker to the manufacturing line, seems to be a function of the cost of benefits. The regulations make it cheaper to add workload for existing employees than to hire new players." The Families and Work Institute reports that nearly one third of U.S. employees often or very often feel overworked



or overwhelmed by how much work they have to do. Nearly three out of four report that they frequently dream about doing something different from their current job.

### Show Me the Money

Overworked or not, the majority in the Salary.com poll still chose to fatten their paycheck if given the choice. For many, it was a practical matter, says Peggy Jones, an accountant in a Boston area business services company, "I already get three weeks a year that I can't use up because I'm so busy. I'd definitely go for the extra money to pay some bills or make a big purchase I've been holding off on." For Jones, the realities of running a household and saving up for college for her children simply need to take precedence over extra free time.

### Companies Are Already Responding

To many human resources experts it is inevitable that, given the growing health of the economy and the upcoming population-driven labor shortages as the Boomer Generation moves into retirement, the pendulum of control in the employee-employer relationship will swing back to the employee side. That is expected to begin in just a few years. According to human resources expert, Larry Schumer, at Salary.com, "since most companies succeed based on a motivated and capable workforce, they have offered and will continue to offer more paid flexibility, whether it be through tried and tested time-off programs or the next great idea." Where will that new balance of employer versus employee needs lie? Time, or perhaps time off, surely will tell.

1. Which of the following has been rising in importance in the past few years?
  - A) Compensation.
  - B) Time off.
  - C) Employment.
  - D) Staffing levels.
2. According to the passage, we know that the Boomer Generation is concerned \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) about family and work equally
  - B) more about work
  - C) more about family
  - D) about neither work nor family
3. What can be inferred about Tony Jackson?
  - A) He is 43 years old.
  - B) He works in a financial services company.
  - C) He has changed his life and work attitude.
  - D) He spends 14 hours a day on his work.
4. When did American workers gradually begin to change their attitudes towards work?
  - A) After September 11.
  - B) In November 2004.
  - C) In late 2004.
  - D) At the end of the roaring 1990's.
5. According to Ellen Galinsky, why did workers change their mind about work?
  - A) They have been pushed to the limit of their working hours.
  - B) They increased their need to enjoy life.
  - C) They have more rights than before.
  - D) They don't want to work for a living.
6. Carol Kornhaber and her husband don't have too much financial pressure because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) they have parents who are rich
  - B) they don't have children to feed
  - C) they both have a high salary
  - D) they both have work and they are thrifty
7. After a layoff, the employees who keep their jobs usually have to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) find another job in case they are fired
  - B) do what their bosses tell them to
  - C) work longer hours to avoid being fired
  - D) do the work left by the laid-off workers
8. According to the poll from Salary.com, the majority of employees preferred to \_\_\_\_\_ if they had the choice.

9. Given the growing health of the economy and the labor shortages, the pendulum of control in the employee-employer relationship will swing back to \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Larry Schumer said that most companies succeeded based on \_\_\_\_\_ workforce.

### Part III Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)

#### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

11. A) They enjoyed the party better than the other guests.  
B) They knew none of the other guests at the party.  
C) They didn't think much of the food and drinks.  
D) They went a long way to attend the party.
12. A) To the dentist's. B) To the market.  
C) To the post office. D) To the bookstore.
13. A) She dislikes Dr. Andrews as much as the new physician.  
B) Dr. Andrews has been promoted for his thoroughness.  
C) She disagrees with Dr. Andrews on many occasions.  
D) Dr. Andrews used to keep his patients waiting.
14. A) Tom is usually talkative. B) Tom has a very bad temper.  
C) Tom is disliked by his colleagues. D) Tom has dozens of things to attend to.
15. A) To find out more about the topic for the seminar.  
B) To make a copy of the schedule for his friend.  
C) To get the seminar schedule for the woman.  
D) To pick up the woman from the library.
16. A) The man doesn't want to sell his textbooks to the woman.  
B) The woman has to get the textbooks in other ways.  
C) The woman has sold her used textbooks to the bookstore.  
D) The man is going to buy his textbooks from a bookstore.
17. A) Give a speech. B) Meet his lawyer.  
C) Attend a conference. D) Make a business trip.
18. A) Jessie should know the marketing director better.  
B) Jessie is wrong to find fault with her boss.  
C) Jessie seems to have a lot on her mind.  
D) Jessie always says what she thinks.

**Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

19. A) Nurse and patient. B) Counselor and student.  
C) Interviewer and interviewee. D) Classmates.
20. A) He was absent from class. B) He had a fight with other students.

- C) He was ill. D) She wants to make up some classes for students.
21. A) The course is boring.  
B) The man and woman take the same courses.  
C) The course is difficult to understand.  
D) The teacher is not qualified enough.
22. A) Turn him to the immigration police. B) Fail him in that subject.  
C) Fax his father. D) Send him back to his own country.

**Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

23. A) Deposit money in the bank. B) Withdraw some money in the bank.  
C) Apply a credit card. D) Open an account.
24. A) In the western part of the city. B) In the Northeast.  
C) In the Southeast. D) In the eastern part.
25. A) The way to the bank is not complicated to the woman.  
B) The Allied Irish Bank is not far.  
C) The woman has to go a long way.  
D) She will go southwards.

## Section B

**Directions:** In this section you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage will be spoken one time. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

### Passage One

**Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

26. A) It has done more harm than good in the southern USA.  
B) It was brought to the northern USA by Asian farmers.  
C) It was introduced into the USA to kill harmful weeds.  
D) It can be used by farmers to protect large buildings.
27. A) They will become too hard to plough.  
B) They will soon be overgrown with Kudzu.  
C) People will have to rely on Kudzu for a living.  
D) People will find it hard to protect the soil.
28. A) The soil there is not so suitable for the plant.  
B) The factories there have found a good use for it.  
C) The farmers there have brought it under control.  
D) The climate there is unfavorable to its growth.

### Passage Two

**Questions 29 to 31 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

29. A) The universe as a whole. B) A society of legal professionals.  
C) An association of teachers and scholars. D) A business corporation.
30. A) Provincial colleges were taken over by larger universities.  
B) Its largest expansion took place during that period.  
C) Small universities combined to form bigger ones.  
D) Its role in society went through a dramatic change.

31. A) Private donations. B) Fees paid by students.  
C) Government funding. D) Grants from corporations.

### Passage Three

Questions 32 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

32. A) He was interested in the study of wild animals.  
B) He started the organization Heifer International.  
C) He was wounded in the Spanish civil war.  
D) He sold his cows to many countries in the world.
33. A) To make plans for the development of poor communities.  
B) To teach people how to use new skills to raise animals.  
C) To help starving families to become self-supporting.  
D) To distribute food to the poor around the world.
34. A) They should submit a report of their needs and goals.  
B) They should provide food for the local communities.  
C) They should offer all baby animals to their poor neighbors.  
D) They should help other families the way they have been helped.
35. A) It has helped relieve hunger in some developing countries.  
B) It has improved animal breeding skills all over the world.  
C) It has bridged the gap between the rich and the poor in America.  
D) It has promoted international exchange of farming technology.

### Section C Compound Dictation

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

Psychology is the science of the mind. The human mind is the most complex machine on Earth. It is the (36) \_\_\_\_\_ of all thought and behavior.

But how can we study something as complex and mysterious as the mind? Even if we were to split open the skull of a willing volunteer and have a look inside, we would only see the loopy grey matter of the brain. We cannot see someone thinking. Nor can we (37) \_\_\_\_\_ their emotions, or (38) \_\_\_\_\_, or (39) \_\_\_\_\_ and dreams. So how do psychologists go about studying the mind?

In fact, psychologists adopt a similar (40) \_\_\_\_\_ to scientists in other fields. Nuclear physicists interested in the (41) \_\_\_\_\_ of atoms cannot observe protons, electrons and neutrons directly. Instead, they predict how these elements should behave and (42) \_\_\_\_\_ experiments to (43) \_\_\_\_\_ or refute their expectations.

In a similar way, (44) \_\_\_\_\_. Although we cannot observe the mind directly, everything we do, think, feel and say is determined by the functioning of the mind. So psychologists take human behavior (45) \_\_\_\_\_. Since the German psychologist Wilhelm Wundt (1832—1920) opened the first experimental psychology lab in Leipzig in 1879, (46) \_\_\_\_\_.

## Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth) (25 minutes)

### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

**Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.**

Americans are proud of their variety and individuality, yet they love and respect few things more than a uniform. Why are uniforms so 47 in the United States?

Among the arguments for uniforms, one of the first is that in the eyes of most people they look more 48 than civilian (百姓的) clothes. People have become conditioned to 49 superior quality from a man who wears a uniform. The television repairman who wears a uniform tends to 50 more trust than one who appears in civilian clothes. Faith in the 51 of a garage mechanic is increased by a uniform. What an easier way is there for a nurse, a policeman, a barber, or a waiter to 52 professional identity (身份) than to step out of uniform? Uniforms also have many 53 benefits. They save on other clothes. They save on laundry bills. They are often more comfortable and more durable than civilian clothes.

Primary among the arguments against uniforms is their lack of variety and the consequent loss of 54 experienced by people who must wear them. Though there are many types of uniforms, the wearer of any particular type is generally stuck with it, without 55, until retirement. When people look alike, they tend to think, speak, and act 56, on the job at least.

- |                |                  |                 |
|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| A) skill       | B) popular       | C) respect      |
| D) change      | E) similarly     | F) professional |
| G) character   | H) individuality | I) inspire      |
| J) differently | K) expect        | L) practical    |
| M) recall      | N) lose          | O) ordinary     |

### Section B

**Directions:** There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

#### Passage One

**Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.**

Educating girls quite possibly yields a higher rate of return than any other investment available in the developing world. Women's education may be unusual territory for economists, but enhancing women's contribution to development is actually as much an economic as a social issue. And economics, with its emphasis on incentives (激励), provides guideposts that point to an explanation for why so many girls are deprived of an education.

Parents in low-income countries fail to invest in their daughters because they do not expect

them to make an economic contribution to the family: girls grow up only to marry into somebody else's family and bear children. Girls are thus seen as less valuable than boys and are kept at home to do housework while their brothers are sent to school-the prophecy (预言) becomes self-fulfilling, trapping women in a vicious circle (恶性循环) of neglect.

An educated mother, on the other hand, has greater earning abilities outside the home and faces an entirely different set of choices. She is likely to have fewer but healthier children and can insist on the development of all her children, ensuring that her daughters are given a fair chance. The education of her daughters then makes it much more likely that the next generation of girls, as well as of boys, will be educated and healthy. The vicious circle is thus transformed into a virtuous circle.

Few will dispute that educating women has great social benefits. But it has enormous economic advantages as well. Most obviously, there is the direct effect of education on the wages of female workers. Wages rise by 10 to 20 percent for each additional year of schooling. Such big returns are impressive by the standard of other available investments, but they are just the beginning. Educating women also has a significant impact on health practices, including family planning.

57. The author argues that educating girls in developing countries is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) rewarding B) troublesome  
C) expensive D) labor-saving
58. By saying "...the prophecy becomes self-fulfilling..." (Lines 4, Para. 2), the author means that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) girls will eventually find their goals in life beyond reach  
B) girls will be increasingly discontented with their life at home  
C) girls will be capable of realizing their own dreams  
D) girls will turn out to be less valuable than boys
59. The author believes that a vicious circle can turn into a virtuous circle when \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) women care more about education  
B) parents can afford their daughters' education  
C) girls can gain equal access to education  
D) a family has fewer but healthier children
60. What does the author say about women's education?  
A) It has aroused the interest of a growing number of economists.  
B) It will yield greater returns than other known investments.  
C) It is now given top priority in many developing countries.  
D) It deserves greater attention than other social issues.
61. The passage mainly discusses \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) unequal treatment of boys and girls in developing countries  
B) the major contributions of educated women to society  
C) the economic and social benefits of educating women  
D) the potential earning power of well-educated women

### Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

*Psychiatrists* (精神病专家) who work with older parents say that maturity can be an asset in child rearing-older parents are more thoughtful, use less physical discipline and spend more time with their children. But raising kids takes money and energy. Many older parents find themselves balancing their limited financial resources, declining energy and failing health against the growing

demands of an active child. Dying and leaving young children is probably the older parents' biggest, and often unspoken, fear. Having late-life children, says an economics professor, often means parents, particularly fathers, "end up retiring much later." For many, retirement becomes an unobtainable dream.

Henry Metcalf, a 54-year-old journalist, knows it takes money to raise kids. But he's also worried that his energy will give out first. Sure, he can still ride bikes with his athletic fifth grader, but he's learned that young at heart doesn't mean young. Lately he's been taking *afternoon naps* (午睡) to keep up his energy. "My body is aging," says Metcalf, "You can't get away from that."

Often, older parents hear the ticking of another kind of biological clock. Therapists who work with middle-aged and older parents say fears about aging are nothing to laugh at. "They worry they'll be mistaken for grandparents, or that they'll need help getting up out of those little chairs in nursery school," says Joann Galst, a New York psychologist. But at the core of those little fears there is often a much bigger one: "that they won't be alive long enough to support and protect their child," she says.

Many late-life parents, though, say their children came at just the right time. After marrying late and undergoing years of fertility (受孕) treatment, Marilyn Nolen and her husband, Randy, had twins. "We both wanted children," says Marilyn, who was 55 when she gave birth. The twins have given the couple what they desired for years, "a sense of family."

Kids of older dads are often smarter, happier and more sociable because their fathers are more involved in their lives. "The dads are older, more mature," says Dr. Silber, "and more ready to focus on parenting."

62. Why do psychiatrists regard maturity as an asset in child rearing?
- A) Older parents can better balance their resources against children's demands.
  - B) Older parents are usually more experienced in bringing up their children.
  - C) Older parents are often better prepared financially.
  - D) Older parents can take better care of their children.
63. What does the author mean by saying "For many, retirement becomes an unobtainable dream" (Lines 7-8, Para. 1)?
- A) They have to go on working beyond their retirement age.
  - B) They can't get full pension unless they work some extra years.
  - C) They can't obtain the retirement benefits they have dreamed of.
  - D) They are reluctant to retire when they reach their retirement age.
64. The author gives the example of Henry Metcalf to show that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) many people are young in spirit despite their advanced age
  - B) taking afternoon naps is a good way to maintain energy
  - C) older parents tend to be concerned about their aging bodies
  - D) older parents should exercise more to keep up with their athletic children
65. What's the biggest fear of older parents according to New York psychologist Joann Galst?
- A) Being laughed at by other people.
  - B) Slowing down of their pace of life.
  - C) Being mistaken for grandparents.
  - D) Approaching of death.
66. What do we learn about Marilyn and Randy Nolen?
- A) They thought they were an example of successful fertility treatment.
  - B) Not until they had the twins did they feel they had formed a family.
  - C) They believed that children born of older parents would be smarter.
  - D) Not until they reached middle age did they think of having children.

**Part V Cloze (15 minutes)**

**Directions:** There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D) on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

The part of the environmental movement that draws my firm's attention is the design of cities, buildings and products. When we designed America's first so-called "green" office building in New York two decades 67, we felt very alone. But today, thousands of people come to green building conferences, and the 68 that buildings can be good for people and the environment will be increasingly influential in years to 69.

Back in 1984 we discovered that most manufactured products for decoration weren't designed for 70 use. The "energy-efficient" sealed commercial buildings constructed after the 1970s energy crisis 71 indoor air quality problems caused by materials such as paint, wall covering and carpet. So for 20 years, we've been focusing on these materials 72 to the molecules, looking for ways to make them 73 for people and the planet.

Home builders can now use materials—such as paints that release significantly 74 amounts of organic compounds—that don't 75 the quality of the air, water, or soil. Ultimately, 76, our basic design strategy is focused not simply on being "less bad" but on creating 77 healthful materials that can be either safely returned to the soil 78 reused by industry again and again. As a matter of 79, the world's largest carpet manufacturer has already 80 a carpet that is fully and safely recyclable (可循环利用的).

Look at it this way: No one 81 out to create a building that destroys the planet. But our current industrial systems are 82 causing these conditions, whether we like it or not. So 83 of simply trying to reduce the damage, we are 84 a positive approach. We're giving people high-quality, healthful products and an opportunity to make choices that have a 85 effect on the world.

It's not just the building industry, either, 86 cities are taking these environmentally positive approaches to design, planning and building. Portland, Seattle and Boston have said they want to be green cities. Chicago wants to be the greenest city in the world.

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|-----------------|----------------|--------------|------------------|
| 67. A) off      | B) away        | C) before    | D) ago           |
| 68. A) practice | B) idea        | C) outlook   | D) scheme        |
| 69. A) go       | B) continue    | C) come      | D) arrive        |
| 70. A) relevant | B) indoor      | C) flexible  | D) inward        |
| 71. A) revealed | B) displayed   | C) exhibited | D) discovered    |
| 72. A) back     | B) near        | C) down      | D) next          |
| 73. A) cautious | B) comfortable | C) stable    | D) safe          |
| 74. A) reduced  | B) revised     | C) delayed   | D) descended     |
| 75. A) destroy  | B) deny        | C) dissolve  | D) depress       |
| 76. A) anyway   | B) besides     | C) anyhow    | D) however       |
| 77. A) exactly  | B) completely  | C) partially | D) superficially |
| 78. A) and      | B) nor         | C) or        | D) but           |



- |                   |                  |               |                |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 79. A) principle  | B) course        | C) interest   | D) fact        |
| 80. A) developed  | B) sketched      | C) researched | D) constructed |
| 81. A) looks      | B) pulls         | C) starts     | D) makes       |
| 82. A) originally | B) traditionally | C) basically  | D) inevitably  |
| 83. A) instead    | B) because       | C) out        | D) regardless  |
| 84. A) adjusting  | B) adopting      | C) adapting   | D) admitting   |
| 85. A) functional | B) sensible      | C) beneficial | D) precious    |
| 86. A) Full       | B) Entire        | C) Total      | D) Complete    |

## Part VI Translation (5 minutes)

**Directions:** Complete the sentences by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets.

87. After the terrorist attack, tourists \_\_\_\_\_ (被劝告暂时不要去该国旅游).
88. He \_\_\_\_\_ (奉献于社区工作) and is passionate about what he is doing.
89. Man should not exploit the natural resources \_\_\_\_\_ (以牺牲其他物种为代价).
90. When Sandy recovered from cancer, her doctor \_\_\_\_\_ (把此归因于她对未来的信念).
91. At the end of his speech, the school master encouraged the children to work hard \_\_\_\_\_ (不要让父母失望).